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COTTON AND COTTON PRICES IN RELATION TO WORLD'S AFFAIRS

Some Facts as to Production and Handling of the Staple in the South.

OTHER SECTIONS PROFIT

Wealth Untold for the World Created By the South's Cotton But the South Has Not Secured It.

(Manufacturers Record.) It is a pity that men professing intelligence should undertake to discuss matters pertaining to the south, for that matter to any section, of which they are as ignorant as Germany is of honor and morality.

The amount that the south wastes annually in the handling of the cotton crop is greater than the total of dividends paid out on all the railroads of the United States, and these in 1916 amounted to \$342,000,000.

It will be news to the cotton ginners of the south and to the income tax forces of the country that the cost of cotton ginning runs far into the hundreds of millions every year.

Density of compression at the gins is important. Better baling and better handling are of great importance, but the utmost that anyone has yet claimed which could be saved by this improved system is from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year.

Possibly these bankers, whose density of ignorance about cotton is far greater than the density of the most densely compressed cotton bales, are not aware of the fact that leaders in the south have for years sought to bring about better compression of cotton, but that the railroads of this section, owned and dominated almost entirely in New York and either owning or dominating many of the compresses in the south, have in many cases aggressively sought to prevent the betterment of cotton baling.

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PUBLISHERS CALL FOR LOWER POSTAL RATES

Newspaper Association Objects to Second Class Rates—F. P. Glass Re-Elected President.

New York, May 1.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association at the closing session Friday of its annual convention adopted a resolution urging the incoming congress to repeal or suspend for two years the war-time act of 1917 raising the second class postal rates.

The resolution also asked that before any new legislation changing rates in effect at the outbreak of the war be enacted an expert commission be appointed to inquire into the operations of the postoffice in regard to carrying second class matter.

The election of officers developed a contest for the presidency of the association between Frank P. Glass, of the Birmingham, Ala., News, the incumbent, and Richard Hooker, of the Springfield, Mass., Republican.

BURLESON ORDERS THE RETURN OF THE CABLES

Systems Will Pass From Government Control to Private Owners at Midnight, May 2.

Washington, May 1.—Postmaster General Burleson has issued an order returning the American cable systems to their owners, effective at midnight May 2.

"The marine cable systems of the United States, and every part thereof, including all equipment and appurtenances thereto whatsoever, and all material and supplies, the possession, control, supervision and operation of which was assumed by the President by proclamation of the second day of November, 1918, to be exercised by and through the postmaster general, Albert S. Burleson, are hereby returned to their respective owners, managers, boards of directors and receivers to take effect at midnight, May 2, 1919.

"Representatives of the postmaster general now operating said properties will take immediate steps to carry this order into effect."

THE REVOLT AGAINST BOLSHEVISM SPREADS

Olonetz, 110 Miles Northeast of Petrograd, Throws Off the Yoke of Lenin and Trotzky.

Stockholm, May 1.—The inhabitants of Olonetz, 110 miles northeast of Petrograd in the government of Olonetz, have revolted against the bolsheviks. Reports received here add that the revolt is spreading northward.

(The allied forces advancing southward along the Murmansk railway were last reported approaching the northern shore of Lake Onega. Olonetz is situated between Lake Onega and Lake Ladoga and near the Murmansk railway, which runs along the western shore of Lake Onega. The allied force is about 100 miles to the north.)

THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES SEIZE AMERICAN SCHOONER

Washington, May 1.—The state department was advised of the seizure of the American fishing schooner Cape Horn by the Mexican authorities on the ground that she carried munitions for revolutionists. The schooner, which hailed from Galveston, was captured in Mexican territorial waters, according to the advices, and taken to Vera Cruz where she is being held. Formal charges have not yet been preferred, but the state department is making official inquiries into the reasons for the seizure.

16 BOMBS FOUND IN MAIL IN NEW YORK

Were Addressed to Prominent Men in Different Parts of The Country.

THE WORK OF TERRORISTS

Authorities Think They Have Unearthed Nation-Wide Plot of Assassins—List of Addressees.

New York, May 1.—Sixteen bombs in parcel post packages addressed to 16 prominent men, each containing sufficient dynamite to blow the recipient to pieces, were discovered among the mail at the general postoffice here Wednesday.

A preliminary investigation convinced the postoffice authorities that they had unearthed a country-wide plot of terrorists to assassinate highly placed persons as a demonstration on May 1.

A sweeping inquiry by postoffice inspectors, agents of the department of justice and police experts was begun at once into the activities of anarchists and reds in this city.

At the same time a warning was issued by the district attorney's office to all public officials, especially judges, to watch for packages which might be delivered to them and a guard was thrown around the Criminal courts building.

The addresses on the 16 packages seized here were all typewritten. The style and a couple of minor errors led officials to believe that the addressing was done by a foreigner. The addressees were:

- Those Marked for Death. William M. Wood, Boston, Mass. Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration, New York city. Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, United States attorney general, Washington, D. C. Anthony Caminetti, bureau of immigration, Washington, D. C. Hon. William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, Washington, D. C. Senator T. Larry Eyras, Chester, Pa. William H. Lamar, solicitor general, Washington, D. C. W. H. Finch, department of justice, New York. Hon. A. S. Burleson, postmaster general, Washington, D. C. Hon. J. E. Hylan, mayor, New York city. Rich E. Enright, police commissioner, New York city. John D. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y. William I. Scaffer, attorney general, Harrisburg, Pa. Gov. William C. Sproul, Chester, Pa. Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, United States justice, Washington, D. C. J. P. Morgan, New York city.

A slip on the part of the sender of the infernal machine, coupled with the sharp wits of a postoffice clerk, were all that prevented the bombs from being delivered. The 16 packages were mailed Saturday night in a box somewhere in the neighborhood of 30th street and Broadway. They had the correct postage for the parcel post, but were sealed with red wafers, and, therefore, could be accepted only as first class matter. Accordingly they were sent to the general postoffice to be referred back to the sender.

Gimbel Brothers on Each.

Each serial had the name of Gimbel Brothers printed on it and the department store was notified, but failed to answer. Early this morning Charles Kaplan, a postoffice clerk, while on his way home from work read in a morning paper of the bomb sent to Senator Hardwick, of Georgia. The description of the package containing the bomb struck him and he hurried back to the postoffice and examined the parcels. He then notified the superintendent of his suspicions and the packages were sent to Chief Postoffice Inspector W. E. Cochran.

Explosive experts were called in by Inspector Cochran and one of the parcels was opened. It contained a small phial fastened to the top of a polished basswood cylinder in

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PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS COVENANT

Document Designed as Cure for Wars in Future Adopted at Plenary Session.

ONLY SLIGHT CHANGES

And These Are "Mere Changes of Phraseology Intended to Clarify the Meaning" of the Document.

Paris, May 1.—Following is the text of President Wilson's speech before the plenary session of the peace conference Monday:

"Mr. President: When the text of the covenant of the league of nations was last laid before you I had the honor of reading the covenant in extension. I will not detain you today to read the covenant as it has now been altered, but will merely take the liberty of explaining to you some of the alterations that have been made.

"The report of the committee has been circulated. You yourselves have in hand the text of the covenant, and will no doubt have noticed that most of the changes that have been made are mere changes of phraseology, no changes of substance, and that, besides, that, most of the changes are intended to clarify the document or, rather, to make explicit what we all have assumed was implicit in the document as it was originally presented to you. But I shall take the liberty of calling your attention to the new features such as they are. Some of them are considerable, the rest trivial.

"The first paragraph of article 1 is new. In view of the insertion of the covenant in the peace treaty, specific provision as to the signatories of the treaty, who would become members of the league and also as to neutral states to be invited to accede to the covenant, were obviously necessary. The paragraph also provides for the method by which a neutral state may accede to the covenant.

"The third paragraph of article 1 is new, providing for the withdrawal of any member of the league on a notice given of two years.

"The second paragraph of article 4 is new, providing for a possible increase in the council, should other powers be added to the league of nations, whose present accession is not anticipated.

"The two last paragraphs of article 4 are new, providing specifically for one vote for each member of the league in the council, which was understood before and providing also for one representative of each member of the league.

"The first paragraph of article 5 is new, expressly incorporating the provision as to the unanimity of voting, which was at first taken for granted.

"The second paragraph of article 6, has had added to it that a majority of the assembly must approve the appointment of the secretary general.

"The first paragraph of Article 7, names of Geneva as the seat of the league and is followed by a second paragraph which gives the council power to establish the seat of the league elsewhere, should it subsequently deem it necessary.

"The third paragraph of article 7 is new, establishing equality of citizenship of men and women, that is to say, by the league.

"The second paragraph of article 12 is new, inasmuch as it undertakes to give instances of disputes which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration, instances of what have hitherto been called 'justiciable' questions.

"The eighth paragraph of article 15 is new. This is the amendment regarding domestic jurisdiction, that where the council finds that a question arising out of an international dispute affects matters which are clearly under the domestic jurisdiction of one or the other parties it is to report to that effect and make no recommendation.

"The last paragraph of article 16 is new, providing for an expulsion from the league in certain extraor-

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SENATOR OVERMAN MISSES BOMB BY A NARROW MARGIN

Held Up at Postoffice and Suspicious Aroused By "Gimbel Bros." Label on Package.

Salisbury, May 1.—Senator Lee S. Overman this afternoon witnessed the destruction of a deadly bomb that had been sent him through the mails from New York and which had been held up in the Salisbury postoffice, until Inspector H. T. Gregory arrived and officiated at the blowing up of the bomb.

The bomb came here last night. For several days, Senator Overman's two daughters, who were married last night, have been receiving so many presents through the mails that several deliveries were made at the Overman home each day. The local office planned to make the last delivery of presents after the early trains had run last night but most fortunately not enough packages arrived on the trains to justify a special trip. So the deadly bomb lay in the office until today. Early this morning a survey of the parcels ready to be sent to the senators home disclosed a small box that aroused in every particular the suspicion of the "Gimbel" bombs, interred in New York. It was withdrawn from the mails carefully and immediately became the center of interest for the entire city.

This afternoon Senator Overman, his two secretaries, Messrs. Brown and Martin, Postmaster Boyden, Assistant Ritz and several others accompanied Inspector Gregory to the edge of town where the bomb was buried and a dynamite cap exploded under it which only tore away the outside pasteboard box revealing a cylinder of fine basswood, highly polished and beautiful. Then this was buried and 10 dynamite caps exploded under it tearing one side away and disclosing the interior. The whole thing was identified to the ones opened in New York the liquid having been in the top and the powder in the bottom of the cylinder.

Senator Overman had no warning to look out for the infernal machine. He had been busy with the recent event of last evening and was not informed of the wholesale despatch of the instruments of death from New York. Had the bomb been sent to the Overman home last night it would have arrived when the house was full of townspeople and visitors attending the wedding reception and would doubtless have been opened along with the wedding presents.

Senator Overman has recently received some threatening black hand letters which he attributed to enemies made by the prosecution of investigations into bolshevism, I. W. W. and brewery interests, by the senate committee of which he is chairman. This was Salisbury's first brush with a bomb and it furnished almost the sole topic for discussion today.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Annual Meeting Convened at Winthrop College—Club Women of South Carolina Gather.

Rock Hill, May 1.—The State Federation of Women's clubs convened in Winthrop college auditorium Tuesday evening when addresses of welcome were made by J. C. Gathen, president of the chamber of commerce, Mrs. Alexander Long for the host club and Dr. T. B. Johnson for Winthrop college. They were responded to by Mrs. J. D. Kitchin, vice-president, Mrs. Lewis Springs, president of the federation presented.

Mrs. Eugene Riley of Charlotte brought greetings from North Carolina to the federation, and Mrs. Antonette Fung, of Chicago, vice-chairman of the national women's victory loan committee, delivered an inspiring address on the victory loan. Miss Agnes Alexander, of Winthrop, delighted the audience with her vocal solo. Ex-Senator W. P. Pollock delivered a masterly address on "A League of Nations," which was much appreciated by the large audience.

Presbyterian Conference. All Presbyterian men are urged to attend a conference at the court house tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

DEBATE ON LEAGUE STILL IN PROSPECT

Major Objection is Sending Troops to Europe—Feature Admitted to Be Keystone.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CLEAR

Senators Have Discovered Popular Sentiment in Favor of League to Prevent War in Future.

Washington, May 1.—Senatorial opinion on the prospective defeat or ratification of the league of nations covenant is expected to crystallize rapidly, now that the amended form of the covenant is available for analysis.

In seeking to anticipate the action of the senate two considerations must be kept clearly in view: First, that since congress adjourned and senators have sounded the sentiment of their constituencies they have discovered incontrovertible evidence of the existence of a tremendous and overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of a league of nations to prevent war in the future.

Second, that the covenant has been amended in particulars to meet many objections raised in the senate to the first draft of the covenant.

These two impelling considerations would seem to point to abatement of opposition when the covenant comes before the senate. Having in mind what was said in the senate, it would be inadvisable to conclude that the plan of the league still falls short of being entirely satisfactory to many senators. Probably some of them would vastly prefer to get along without any league at all, they wish the subject had never come up to vex them.

But it did come up; the proposal for a league of nations is here; it cannot be evaded nor action upon it avoided. The popular sentiment favors the general idea of a concert of nations in behalf of international peace; here is a definite plan which its proponents agree should be effective to accomplish the object. It cannot well be amended in the senate; it must be accepted or rejected. They may not like the league of nations, but the country seems to be clamoring for the end. What's to be done about it? The answer would appear to be fairly obvious.

Several senators who opposed the covenant of the league in its first form have declared in interviews since congress adjourned that if the covenant were amended to meet the major objections urged against it they will support it.

Senator Borah, for example, holds that the amended form of the league designed to protect the Monroe doctrine, does not meet the requirements, and he finds fault with other amendments, while still contending that the famous article 16, the one which would cause the United States to participate in settlement of European disputes, continues to bind.

The question is: Will the public at large pause to analyze with the members of the lower all the beatings of the subject or will popular sentiment demand that senators yield their opposition and accept the covenant?

What are faced the major objections to the original draft of the covenant as amended in the senate have been met by the framers of the league in a series of amendments; that is to say, they have tried to meet them. They cover the following points:

Adding a qualifying phrase in effect to account the Monroe doctrine from international modification or evasion by the league.

Elimination of questions of domestic jurisdiction from the purview of the league. This is to cover the immigration question.

Incorporation of a provision that member states shall decide what armed forces they shall contribute to the force required by the league to carry out its mandates.

Recognition of the right of member nations individually to pass on limitations of armaments.

Provision that mandates over

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